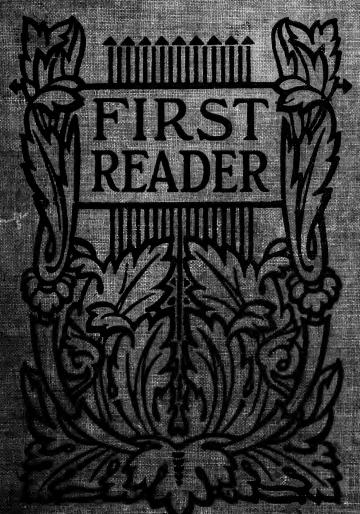
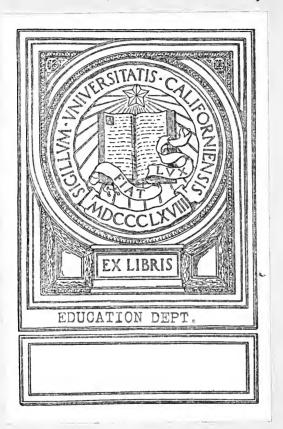
HERENCATIONAL MUSIC COURSE:

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FIRST MUSIC READER

BY

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ART SONGS, CANTATAS, ORCHESTRAL WORKS



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EDUCATION DEPT.

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INTRODUCTION

The First Reader of the New Educational Music Course is the first music book to be placed in the hands of the pupil, and forms an integral part of a course for adequate musical instruction in the public schools. In order that the purpose of the book may be thoroughly understood, a brief, comprehensive view of the entire Course is necessary.

THE AIM OF THE NEW EDUCATIONAL MUSIC COURSE

The aim of this Course is to develop in the pupil an intelligent appreciation and enjoyment of good music, a musical and expressive voice, the ability to read music at sight, and the power of musical interpretation.

To inspire love of good music. To appreciate the power and beauty of music, the pupil must become familiar with well-written music of various kinds in selections that shall be interesting from his own point of view as well as admirable from that of the critical musician. By familiar association with such music and wisely directed study of it the pupil's taste is cultivated and a love of good music is fostered. With this in view the Course provides a great variety of selections culled from the best available sources.

To develop a musical voice. The proper treatment of the child voice is of great importance and has received the utmost attention in these books. No elaborate scheme of voice culture is desirable or practicable in the elementary schools; but, beginning with the cultivation of the head-tone quality of the child voice through the descending scale, the few simple vital principles which induce breath control, proper tone direction, voice quality, and enunciation are presented in specific voice drills and underlie the material of the entire Course.

In each grade all selections are so placed in pitch and range as to conserve and foster the pupil's voice at that stage of his development. The aim is to establish early so thoroughly a correct use of the voice that the vocal poise is not lost when the attention is given to the intellectual demands of sight singing.

To teach sight singing. Sight singing is the process of determining by an act of reasoning the meaning of signs in musical notation, and singing

accordingly. When rightly taught, it furnishes the very essence of intellectual training and deserves to rank with any other disciplinary study.

In sight singing, deductions are made conjointly in time and tune. Various intervals in melodic order, the beat, accent, tones of different duration, measure, rhythm, intermediate tones, and the minor mode — in a word, all musical effects — should be experienced before they are represented.

An abundance of attractive sight-singing material is given for reading. New problems are presented one at a time, always carefully graded in difficulty, and thus logical mental progress is assured.

It must be borne in mind that valuable as sight singing is as a disciplinary study, it is, nevertheless, only a means to the use of music as a cultural study, and to that awakening of the æsthetic faculties which is manifested in musical interpretation.

To induce musical interpretation. Musical interpretation is the discovery and expression of the significance and beauty of musical ideas, and it therefore demands the use of material in which there are beauty and meaning to be expressed. This indispensable condition has been abundantly satisfied in the character of the music selected for this Course. Furthermore, aids to interpretation are provided not only in the marks of expression—dynamic and tempo signs, phrase and breath marks—but also in the great care with which the relation of words and music has been considered.

The character of the poem is always a key to the spirit of the music, and a thoughtful study of the verse as to accent, rhyme, phrasing, and the development of climax will reveal the rhythmical form and melodic structure of the music. The poems have been selected with quite as much care as the music, to make sure of intrinsic worth, interest, and beauty from the pupil's standpoint as well as from the literary point of view. In all cases a right and beautiful interpretation of the spirit and content of the words helps to the understanding and expression of the music.

THE MATERIAL OF THE COURSE

A distinguishing feature. A distinguishing feature of the material throughout the Course is that each number illustrates some well-known characteristic of music, racial or individual, and contains that vital quality called *musical content*, which appeals to the inexperienced learner as well as to the trained musician,

Basis of choice. Aside from the elements in notation of music, which are noted as they occur in the Course, there has been in the choice of material a constant recognition of the ideal development of the pupil. This includes the physical development resulting from deep breathing, the intellectual development involved in a systematic study of the subject, and the subtle development of character which comes from familiarity with good music.

From the masters. Music from the masters ranging in variety from the simple folk song to the melodies of the greatest composers of all nationalities appears in the New Educational Music Course.

The fields of music, vocal and instrumental, — German, French, Italian, Russian, English, American, — from the one-period song to cantata, opera, oratorio, sonata, and symphony, all have been thoroughly investigated and careful selection has been made from each.

Original settings. In addition, many "poems every child should know" have been set to original music by some of the best living composers, so that the Course contains much valuable material which is peculiar to itself. These original settings have been chosen from a large number of contributions, the selection having been made, as were many of those from existent material, by a committee of musicians who were not aware of the composer's identity.

Range and character. The song subjects cover the different moods and experiences of children and youth, — the opening and closing of school, work, games, animals, seasons, stories, lullabies, ethics, patriotism, the different aspects of nature, etc.

There is variety also in character, the selections including those which are joyous, merry, emotional, plaintive, humorous, and serious, representing vocal and instrumental forms of all kinds.

Part songs. Counterpoint instead of parallel harmony prevails to a great extent in all the part music, and variety of arrangement is secured by frequent use of the melodic theme in the lower voices, by rhythmical voice accompaniments, and by humming accompaniments.

Arrangements. Vocal arrangements from the classics reflect the spirit of the original melodically and harmonically. These are the work of musicians recognized as exponents of the masters whose compositions they have arranged.

THE PLAN OF THE COURSE

In planning the New Educational Music Course the editors have kept constantly in mind the fourfold object of the course and the results which may reasonably be expected in the average public school environment.

Arrangement of the material, an outline for study. The books are adapted for study, page after page, as arranged in the successive readers. Where teachers find it advisable or desirable to vary the order of presentation, to give special attention to one problem rather than another, or to carry several lines of study simultaneously, the grouping of the material makes such adjustment an easy matter. In this case the index serves as a guide.

Suggestive headings. As a further help to the grade teacher chapter headings and marginal notes make clear the special rhythmic and melodic problems in process of development. The marginal notes accompany only the melodies which contain the *first* representation of the problem named, except in Part I of the First Reader, where marginal notes are duplicated in each of the nine common keys.

The glossary, a helpful guide. Each reader of the course contains a glossary, representing and defining all musical signs and terms appearing in that reader. It is an authority upon which teacher and pupil may depend. At the same time it summarizes for the teacher the technical work which study of the reader develops. The glossaries of the successive books contain such analysis as may logically be presented in connection with the books.

THE FIRST MUSIC READER

It is assumed that before the pupil begins his study of the First Music Reader he has had experience in rote singing, in the musical use of the voice, in the simple rudiments of time and tune, and in easy sight singing.

The First Music Reader provides study for the third and fourth grades.

Part I is equally divided among the nine common keys, — C, G, F, D, B-flat, A, E-flat, E, and A-flat. Each key begins with the same degree of simplicity and progresses with the same degree of difficulty. Part I employs but one sound to the beat in two-quarter, four-quarter, three-quarter, three-eighth, and six-eighth measure, similarly apportioned in the nine common keys.

Part II introduces the rhythmic type ____ and develops the rhythmic figure ____.

Part III presents Sharp-four ($\sharp 4$) and Flat-seven ($\flat 7$) in the melodic progressions, 5, $\sharp 4$, 5 and 6, $\flat 7$, 6, and Rounds.

Part IV develops Two-part Song.

The songs, selected from the best possible sources, are pure, simple, complete, and attractive. Preceding each song are melodies to illustrate every difficulty appearing in the song, approached in such a way as to be easily comprehended by the pupil. Not only were these preparatory melodies selected with the view of making clear the difficulties contained in the songs, but they were also required to pass the strictest tests as to their own inherent value. They have been approved by the best melodic experts, who were purposely kept in ignorance of the educational nature of their use. That the pupil may more easily grasp its meaning, each melody is carefully phrased, and breath marks appear in each song.

Suggestions

Ear training. Recognition of musical effects through the sense of hearing, and reproduction of the same by the pupil, are the first steps in musical training.

Melodic drill. Melodic intervals (aside from stepwise progressions) as used by the masters of song fall naturally into three groups.

Very frequent intervals:

I-3; 3-5; 5-8; I-8; $\underline{5}-3$; $7-\overline{2}$; 2-5; $\underline{5}-2$; 5-7; 3-8.

Frequent intervals:

1-5; 3-6; $5-\underline{7}$; 2-4; $4-\underline{7}$; $\underline{5}-4$; 4-6; 6-8; 1-4; $\underline{5}-5$.

Infrequent intervals:

8-4; 2-8; 1-6; 3-7; 1-7; $5-\underline{6}$; $4-\underline{6}$; 4-7; $2-\underline{6}$; 2-6; $6-\underline{7}$; $3-\underline{6}$; 3-7; 2-7.

Rhythmic drill. There are eight familiar rhythmic types, which may be represented as follows:

When = the beat unit

Combination of these rhythmic types into varying rhythmic figures proceeds slowly, only the simplest types appearing in early melodies.

Eye training. Mental appreciation of the tones represented by notes, from a glimpse at their staff position in relation to the keynote, grasp of the melody

of an entire phrase, ability to visualize after a brief glance at the printed page,—these cultivate keenness of vision as well as true musical understanding.

Exchange of parts. In early part singing, frequent exchange of parts is desirable, pupils assigned to sing the upper part in one song taking the lower in another.

Written work. Written work embodying representation of such musical effects as underlie the work of the year, sung or dictated by the teacher for reproduction by the pupil, is valuable for all grades. Individual progress is thus measured, and habits of careful discrimination and observation are inculcated.

Song repertoire. No feature of music study will give greater pleasure and profit than committing to memory and singing without books many of the songs of the readers, aiming always at ideal interpretation.

Such songs may constitute the "song repertoire," and with attention to grouping will provide musical programs of the highest character. The order of movements typical of the symphony—allegro, andante, scherzo, rondo—suggests the following as an artistic song program.

Con spirito, quick, cheerful: New Year's Days, No. 96. . Lento, slow, graceful: Lullaby, No. 128. Animato, humorous, playful: The Telephone, No. 197. Allegro, gay, lively: The Merry Skaters, No. 159.

For correlation of song subjects the following is typical:

Evensong, No. 418. All Through the Night, No. 315. The Little Dustman, No. 314.

Acknowledgment is due to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, for permission to use poems from the following books: "Little Folk Lyrics" by Frank Dempster Sherman, "A Pocketful of Posies" by Abbie Farwell Brown, and Lowell's Works; to Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., for the use of words from "Child Verse" by John B. Tabb, and "The Round Rabbit" by Agnes Lee; to S. E. Cassino for the use of "Reasoning Together," "My Valentine," "The Icicle Lesson," and "A Girl's Wish," from Little Folks; and to the Educational Publishing Company for "Autumn Winds," "I have a Message," and "Pussy Willow," from Primary Education.

Thanks are due to Mr. Frank Dempster Sherman for permission to adapt the words of certain poems to the demands of the melodic settings.

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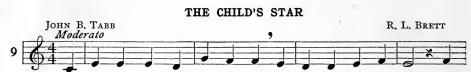
PART I

RHYTHMIC TYPE, ONE SOUND TO THE BEAT, IN VARIOUS KEYS
AND KINDS OF MEASURE



.





- 1. The starthat watched a-bove your sleep Has just put out his light. "Good
- 2. "But tell the child when he a-wakes, To watch for my re-turn, For



day, to you on earth,"he said, "Is here in heav'n,good night." I'll hang out my lamp a - gain, When his be - gins to burn."





- 1. Swal-lows, tell me where you go When the fields are white with snow;
- 2. Are there shin-ing drifts of snow In that clime to which you go?



Had I wings I'd fly with you, All the pleas-ant countries through. Tell me, swallows, where you rove From this land I dear-ly love.





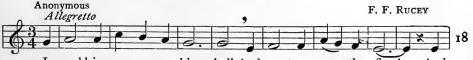


1. O tell me, pret - ty riv - er, Whence do your wa - ters flow? And 2. "My birth-place was the mountain, My nurse the A - pril show'rs, My





LOOKING FOR THE FAIRIES



- 1. I peep'd in ma-ny a blue-bell, And crept a mong the flow'rs, And
- 2. I shook the shy daf-fo dil lies, And search'd the gardens round, In



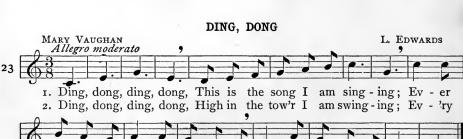
look - ing for the lit - tle folks, I nev - er, nev - er found.





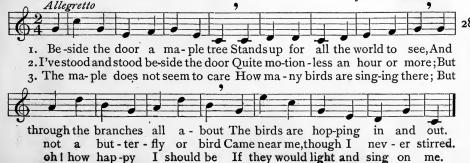






mer-ri-ly, ev - er cheer-i-ly, Morn and night I am ring - ing. morn-ing as day is dawn-ing, I greet the sun with my ring - ing.





oh! how hap-py

CHAPTER II

KEY OF G



- r. Swing-ing, swing-ing to and fro, High up in the air I go.
 - 2. May be I shall go so high, Some day I shall touch the sky.







- 1. Spring and sum-mer glide a way, Au-tumn comes with tress-es gray;
- 2. Still we dance and still we sing; Au-tumn days their treasures bring;



Fad - ed leaves and meadows sere Tell us win - ter days are near. We fear not cold win - ter's sting, And be - hind him fol - lows spring.

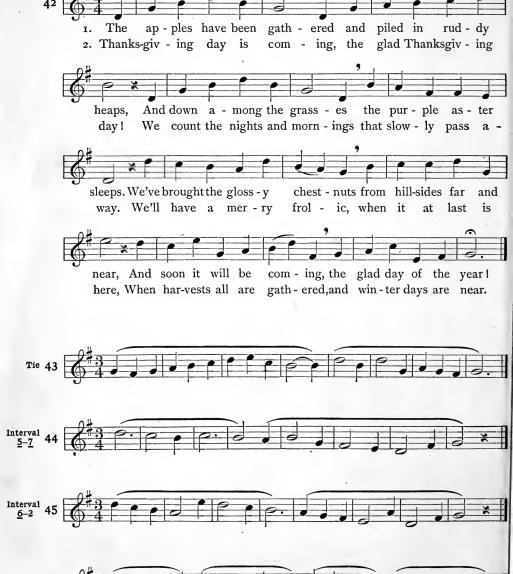


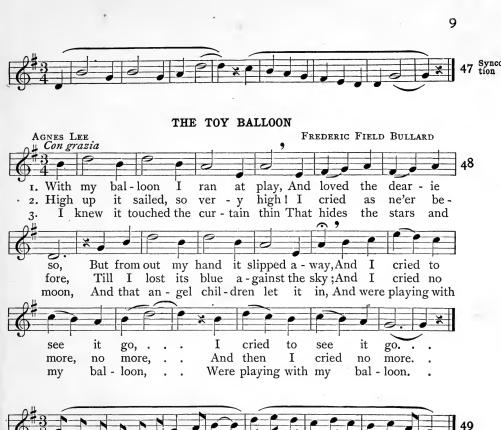
store to fill ere comes the snow And au-tumn fields are shorn. . gai - ly at his work he goes,—Cold win-ter's com - ing fast. . .

Mrs. H. H. A. BEACH

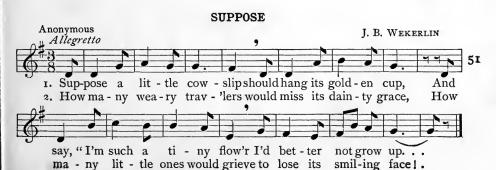
MARY VAUGHAN

Moderato



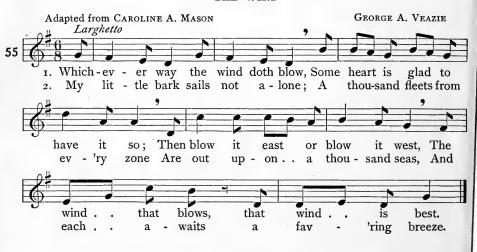




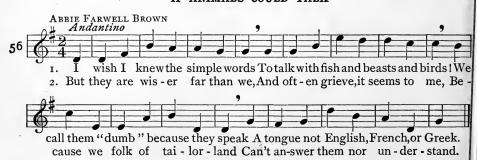




THE WIND



IF ANIMALS COULD TALK



CHAPTER III

KEY OF F



- 1. Hear the mu-sic of the drum, Down the street the sol-diers come.
- 2. O'er their heads their banners fly, As they're marching proudly by.



A FUNNY STORY



- 1. There lived a sage in days of yore, And he a handsome pig-tail wore, But
- 2. He mused upon this curious case, And said he'd change the pigtail's place, And
- 3. Says he "The mys-te-ry I've found," Says he "The mystery I've found; I'll
- 4. Then round and round and out and in, All day the puz-zled sage did spin, In



wondered much and sorrowed more, Be-cause it hung be-hind him. have it hang-ing at his face, Not dang-ling there be-hind him. turn me round;"He turned him round, But still it hung be-hind him. vain—it mat-tered not a pin,—The pig-tail hung be-hind him.







Lul - la - lul - la, lul - la - by, Lul - la - by,

THE PERSON NAMED IN

oh, lul - la - by.

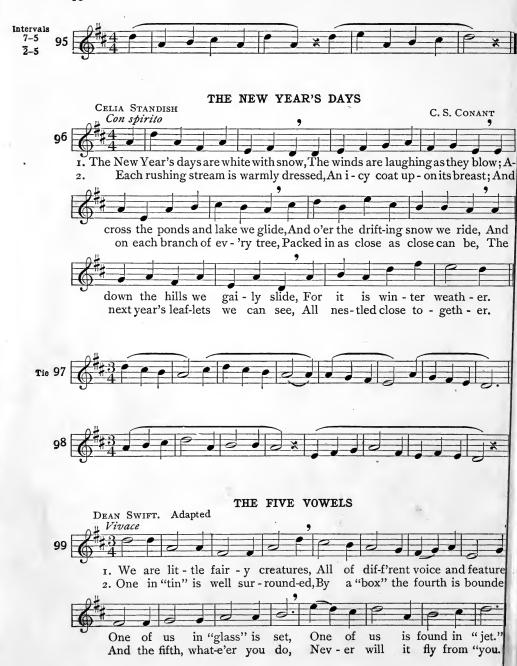


CHAPTER IV

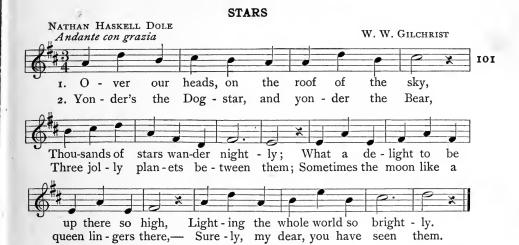
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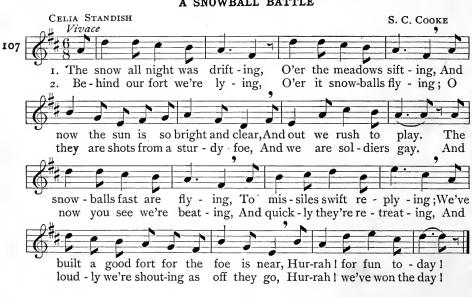
THE OLD CLOCK NATHAN HASKELL DOLE Allegro moderato I. "Tick! Tock! Tick! Tock!" Moments are hur-ry-ing, scur-ry-ing by; 2. "Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong!" Moments are hur-ry-ing, scur-ry-ing by; "Tick! Tock!" Says the clock, Now is the time for work - ing.

Says the bell, Noth-ing is won by shirk - ing.

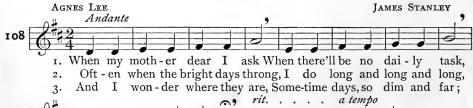
"Work











And the hol - i - days will be, "Sometime, dear," she answers me. . For the some-time to come true, As it nev - er seems to do. . For to wait I scarce know how, Oh! is some-time nev - er now?

CHAPTER V

KEY OF B-FLAT



- 2. When the glo-rious sun is set, When the grass with dew is wet,
- Up a bove the world so high, Like a dia-mond in the sky.

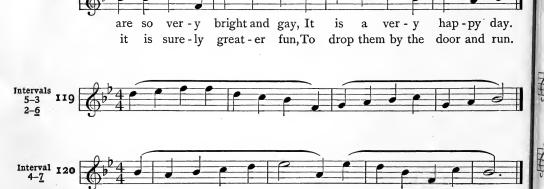
 Then you show your lit tle light, Twin-kle, twin-kle, all the night.



VALENTINE'S DAY



- 1. Oh, when to-day the postman rings, And val-en-tines to you he brings, They
- 2. Now by the postman some will go, But there's a bet-ter way, you know, For









- 1. Gold en slum-bers kiss your eyes, Smiles a wait you when you rise;
- 2. 'Neath the drow-sy, droop-ing lids, Dreams from fair y land are hid;





THE WANDERER





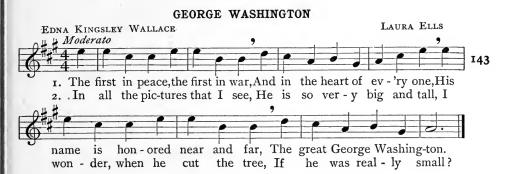
Jack Frost has slipped in you see, And left your win-dow sil - ver white. sketch-es made, a - way he crept, The si - lent rogue, be- fore you woke. there are fair - er things than these, His fin-gers traced on ev - 'ry pane.

CHAPTER VI

KEY OF A













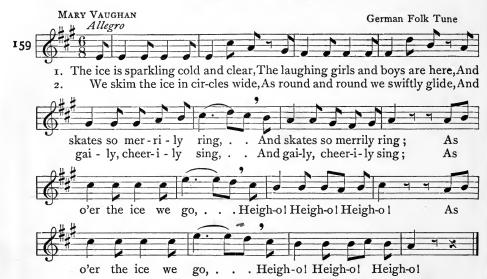
and fro. .



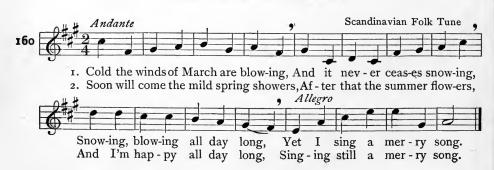
Mer - ri - ly, cheer-i - ly, glad-ly I'm singing, and glid - ing to



THE MERRY SKATERS



COLD THE WINDS OF MARCH



CHAPTER VII

KEY OF E-FLAT







- 1. Since the rob in went a way, I have watched for him each day.
- 2. Now that win-ter days are past, Sure-ly he will come at last.



SPRING IS COMING



- 1. Spring is com-ing, spring is com-ing, Rob-ins, rob-ins, build your nest;
- 2. Spring is com-ing, spring is com-ing, Flow'rs are com-ing, com-ing too;



Weave to - geth-er straw and feath-er, Do - ing each your ver - y best.

Pan-sies, lil - ies, daf - fo - dil - ies, Now are com - ing, com-ing through.







- 1. Ere the spring-time, pus sy wil low Woke from sleep one day,
- 2. Then she stole out ver y soft ly, In her dress of grey,
- 3. O'er the gai ly smil ing riv er, Joy ous ly she swung,



Heard the chill-ing winds a - blow-ing, Felt the branches sway. Saw the gen-tle sunbeams shin-ing, Saw the chil-dren play. While the blue-birds, blithe and mer - ry, On the branches sung.



THE WORLD'S MUSIC

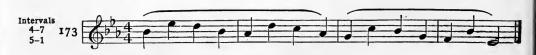


1. The world's a very happy place, Where ev'ry child should dance and sing, And

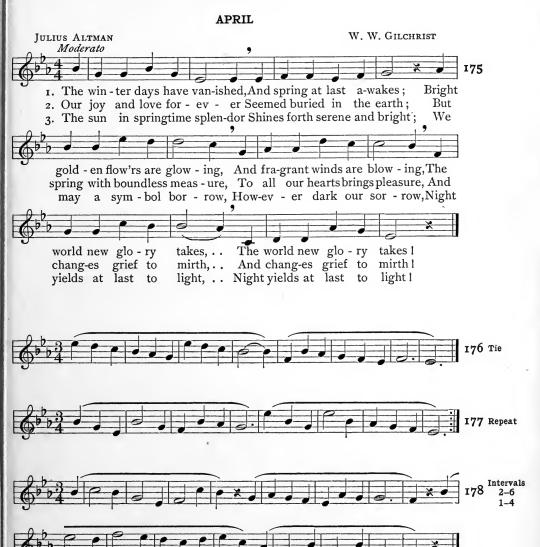
I wak-en when the mornings come, And feel the air with song a - live, A



al-ways have a smil-ing face, And nev-er sulk for a - ny thing, strange sweet mu-sic like the hum Of bees a-bout their bus-y hive.











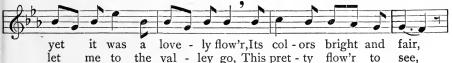




- 1. Down in a green and sha dy bed, A mod-est vio-let grew,
- 2. Yet there it was con-tent to bloom, In mod-est tints ar rayed,



Its stalk was bent, it hung its head, As if . . to hide from view, And And there dif-fused its sweet per-fume, With-in the si-lent shade. Then

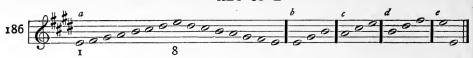


It might have graced a ro - sy bow'r, In-stead of hid-ing there. That I may al - so learn to grow, In sweet hu-mil-i-ty...



CHAPTER VIII

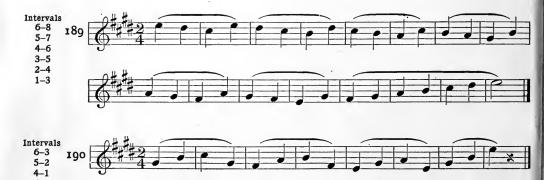
KEY OF E



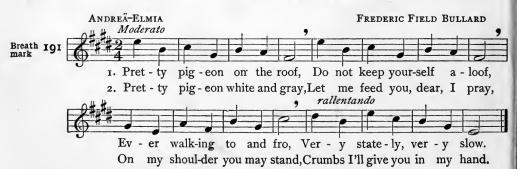




- 1. Sleep, sleep, sol-diers brave, Sleep where the flow-ers wave.
- 2. Blow, blow, bu gle clear, Their mem-'ries we re vere.

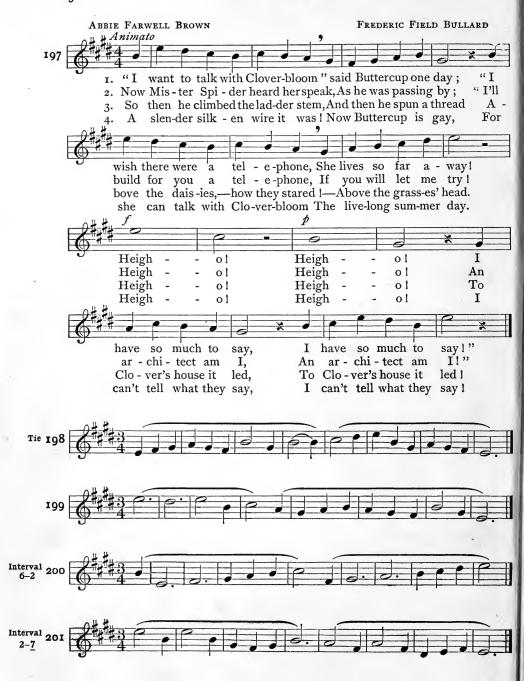


PRETTY PIGEON





say





Op-'ning and shut - ting

Twink-ling and spark - ling

in

as

the sky.

they grow.

in

as

the sky,

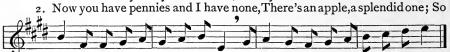
they grow,



REASONING TOGETHER

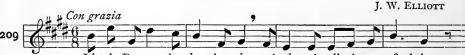


1. If I had candy and you had none, Don't you think 'twould be lots of fun, If

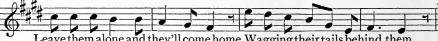


I should offer some candy to you, For then you see there'd be candy for two. don't you think 'twould be jolly for you To buy that apple and cut it in two?

LITTLE BO-PEEP

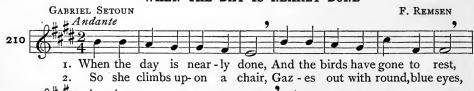


- 1. Lit-tle Bo-peep has lost her sheep, And can't tell where to find them;
- 2. Lit-tle Bo-peep fell fast a-sleep, And dreamed she heard them bleating; 3. Then up she took her little crook, Determined she would find them;



Leave them alone and they'll come home, Wagging their tails behind them. When she awoke 'twas all a joke, Ah,cru-el vi - sion fleet - ing. What was her joy to see them nigh, Wagging their tails be-hind them.

WHEN THE DAY IS NEARLY DONE



Ma-bel likes to see the sun — In the gold-en west. With the sun-light on her hair — Gold-en as the skies.

CHAPTER IX

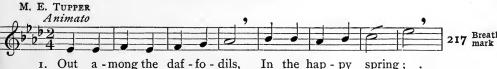
KEY OF A-FLAT



- 1. Mur-m'ring soft the breezes blow, Lul la bies they whisper low.
- O'er the house-tops, out of sight, Swal-lows wing their homeward flight.



DAYS OF SPRING



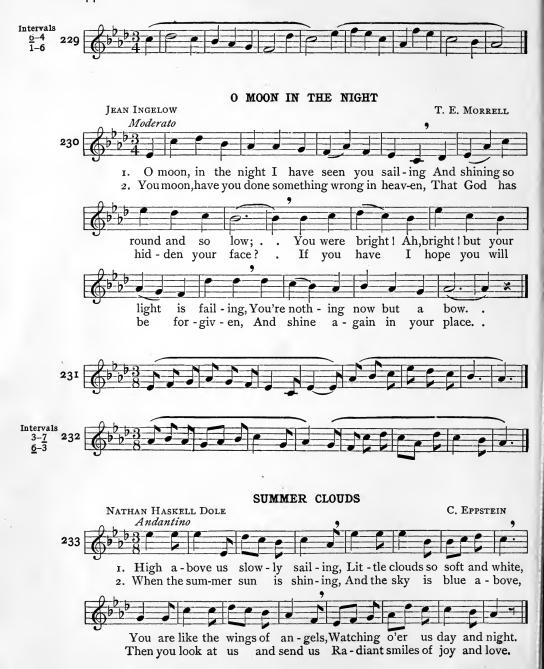
- a mong the daf fo dils, In the hap - py spring;
- a mong the but ter cups, In the mer - ry May,
- 3. Laugh-ing just for ver y glee, Glad at ev - 'ry thing; .



Run-ning up and down the hills, While the rob-ins sing. . Nev - er once our danc-ing stops, All the live-long day. . Days are sweet as days can be, In the hap - py spring.













1. How do you like to go up in a swing, Up in the air so blue?

2. Till I look down on the garden so green, Down on the roof so brown-



Oh! I do think it the pleas-ant-est thing, Ev-er a child can do. Up in the air I go fly-ing a-gain, Up in the air and down.



Up in the air and o-verthe wall, Till I can see so wide, Rivers and trees and



cat-tle and all, O-ver the country side, O-ver the country side.

MORNING GLORIES



2. They long to reach the top and find What sights are hidden there behind; But

3. They wake so ear - ly in the day, That as the morning wears away, They

4. Their heads begin to nod and swing, They cannot climb, they cannot cling; A-

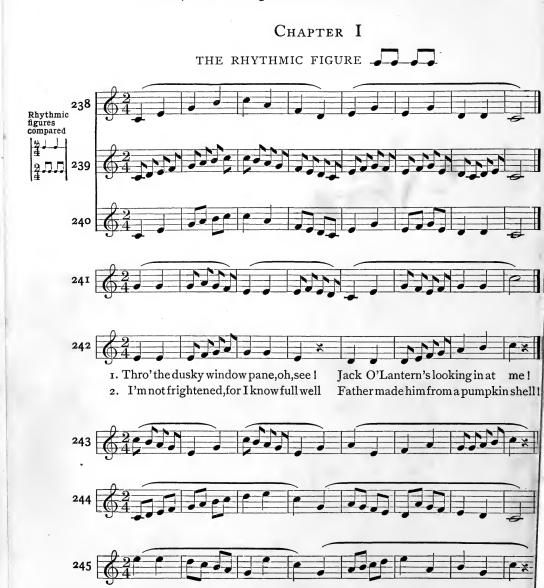


climb their lad-ders green and tall, That lean up - on new - er one can climb so high, They al-ways fail and this is why. droop all sleep - y - eyed, you see; I know it is sleep they tum-ble off, and then They must be-gin to climb a - gain.

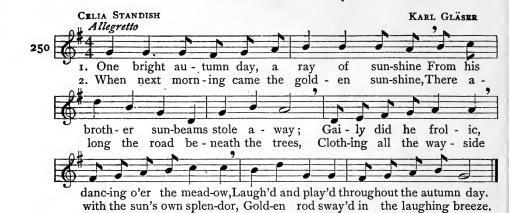
¹ From "A Child's Garden of Verses," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

PART II

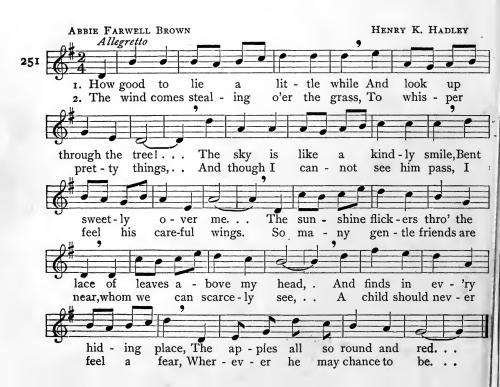
RHYTHMIC TYPE, TWO EIGHTH NOTES TO THE BEAT; RHYTHMIC FIGURE, DOTTED QUARTER NOTE AND EIGHTH NOTE





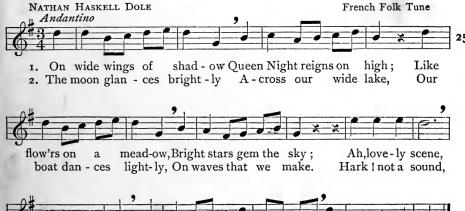


FRIENDS





EVENING ON THE LAKE



All drawing they lie!

calm and se-rene! No breath stirs the wide miles a-round, The deep peaceful

wa - ters, All dreaming they lie! si - lence Of eve-ning to break.



Pa-tient stars that watch a - bove us, May we learn to be like you, Guides to lead us, friends to love us, Faithful, strong, o - be - dient, true!



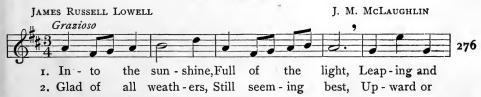


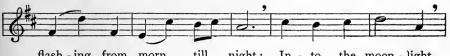
¹ From "A Child's Garden of Verses," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.





THE FOUNTAIN





flash - ing from morn till night; In - to the moon - light, down - ward, mo - tion thy rest; Glo - ri - ous foun - tain,

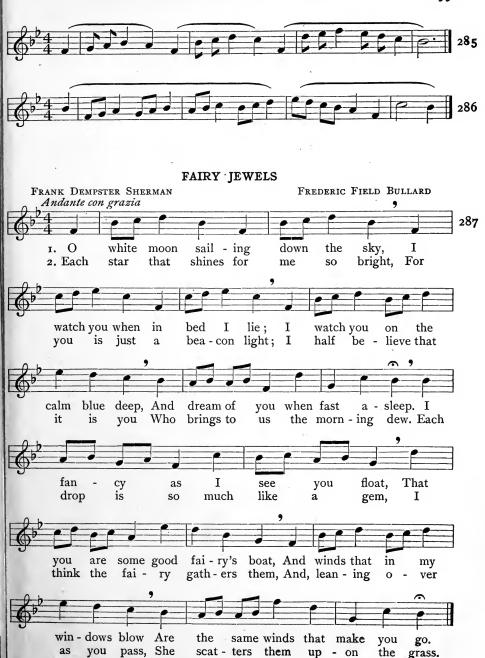


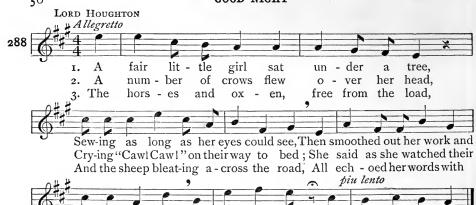
Whit-er than snow, Wav-ing so flow'r-like When the winds blow.

Let my heart be . . Fresh, changeful, con-stant, Up-ward, like thee!

CHAPTER III





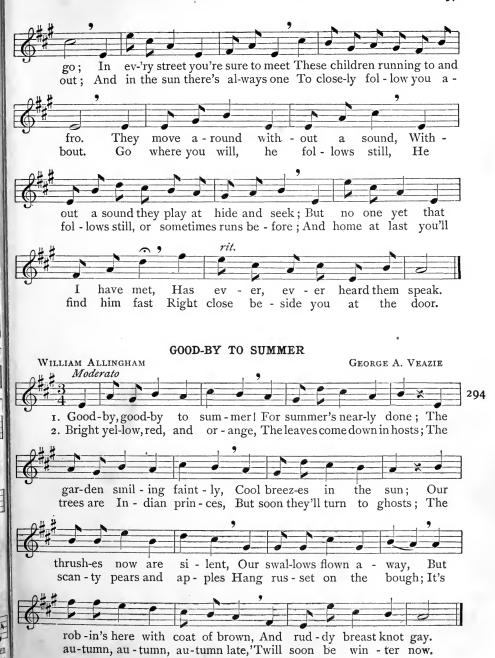




it right, And said "Dear work! Good-night! Good - night." cu - ri - ous flight, "O dear black things! Good-night! Good - night." de - light, "You dear good girl! Good-night! Good - night."







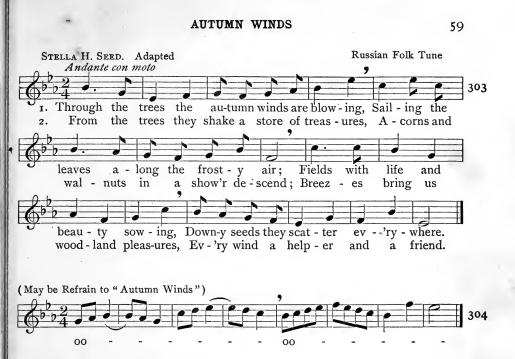
CHAPTER IV





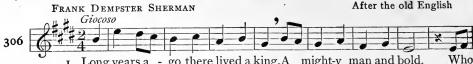
- 1. Once there was a man so small, He took a journey skyward on a rock-et!
- 2. As he ne'er camedown at all, O-ri-on must have put him in his pock-et!











Long years a - go there lived a king, A might-y man and bold,
 Now both these sons were ver-y dear To Bell, the might-y King;

3. O - be - dient was each roy - al prince, As we have tried to show, And



had two sons named Dong and Ding, Of whom this tale is told. Prince al-ways has - tened to ap - pear, When he for them would ring. Ding all their kin - dred ev - er since Have been ex - act - ly so. And



Ding was clear of voice and tall, A prince in ev - 'ry line; His nev - er failed the first to be, But Dong he fol - lowed well, if you chance to know a king Like this one of the song, Just

Ding Ding

Ding

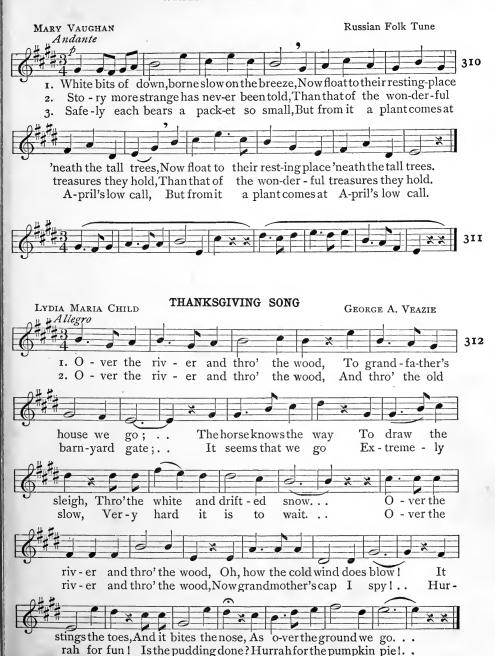


broth-er Dong was ver - y small, His voice was thin and fine. at the sec-ond sum-mons, he Re-spond-ed to King Bell. lis - ten once and there is Ding, A - gain, and there is Dong,



dong,ding,dong,ding,dong,ding,dong! His voice was thin and fine. . . dong,ding,dong,ding,dong,ding,dong! Responded to King Bell. . dong,ding,dong,ding,dong,ding,dong! And there are Ding and Dong.

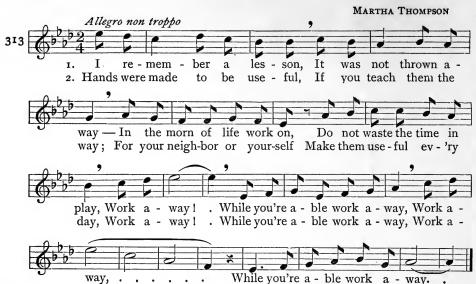


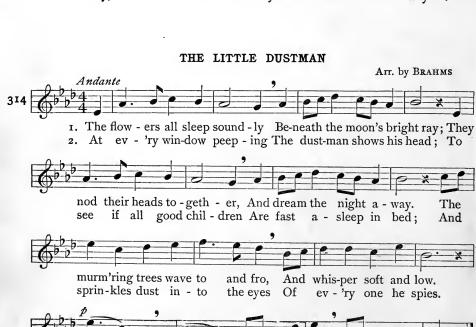


Sleep

on,

sleep



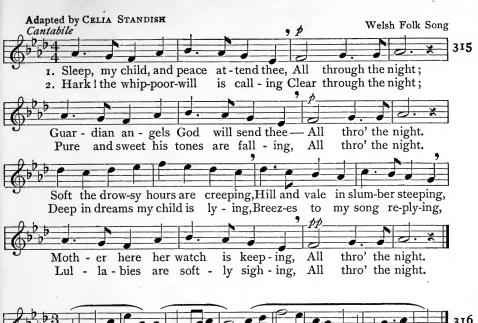


on,

Sleep on,

lit - tle

my





LULLABY TO AN INFANT CHIEF



rest while you may, For strife comes with manhood, as wak-ing with day.

PART III

THE INTERMEDIATE TONES SHARP-FOUR AND FLAT-SEVEN IN EACH KEY, APPROACHED AND FOLLOWED STEPWISE

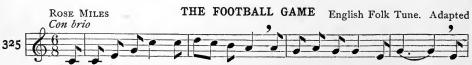
CHAPTER I

THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 #4 5 AND 6 7 6



- 2. You tell of cheer thro'out the year, Teach me to be always (Omit.)





- 1. Hur-rah for some fun! now school is done, Away to the football field! . Our
- 2. Hur-rahl they're away! the ball's in play, The rushes and runs be-gin, .



men are read-y their best to do, And nev-er an inch will they yield; They down the field they advance a-gain, They each are de-termined to win. They're



scorn the hard-est fall . . If on - ly they keep the ball. Hurgain-ing more and more, . How luck-y! a - gain they score! Hur-



rah! Hur-rah! our stur - dy team! Hurrah for our cap-tain too! Hur-rah! Hur-rah! the game is ours! Hurrah for our foot-ball men! Hur-



rah! Hur-rah! our stur - dy team! Hur-rah for our cap-tain too. . . rah! Hur-rah! the game is ours! Hur-rah for our foot-ball men!





- I. I walked one day a long,long way, To Top sy Tur vy Town, Where it's
- 2. His head was bowed, he groaned aloud, With burdens that he bore, The mis -



day all night, and it's night all day, In the Land of Up - side Down. And haps and faults, such a queer, queer crowd, Till there seemed no room for more. "And



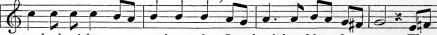
who do you think was walking around? Now guess it if you can! In the why are you now so heav-i-ly tasked, By such an un-just plan?" On a



Land of Up-side Down I found The No-bod-y Man, The No-bod-y Man! way-side seat I sat and asked The No-bod-y Man, The No-bod-y Man!



- 3. He sat him nigh with a dole-ful sigh, And said," It needs must be, What
- 4. He passed a-long with a dole-ful song, This o ver burdened wight, And



'no-bod - y' does on earth so sly Is shoul-dered here by me. The bowed with the weight of oth-ers' wrong, He hob - bled out of sight. I



slips and mishaps that are, soon or late, De - nied by the careless clan, In the don't understand how it all can be, Or why he should bear this ban, But 'twas



Land of Upside Down all weight The No-bod-y Man, the No-bod-y Man." strange, yes, ver-y strange to see The No-bod-y Man, the No-bod-y Man.

¹ Words from St. Nicholas used by permission. Music copyright, 1903, by Oliver Ditson Company.

CHAPTER II

THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 #4 5 AND 6 7 6 - Continued



THE RAIN HARP



- 1. When out of doors is full of rain I stand and look out thro' the pane, And
- 2. I lis-ten and I hear the sound Of mu-sic floating all a-round, And



see the branch-es of the trees, Like peo-ple danc-ing to the breeze. They fan - cy 'tis the breeze who plays Up-on his harp, on storm-y days. The



bow po-lite-ly, cross and meet, Sa-lute their part-ners and re-treat, And strings are made of rain, and when The branches wish to dance a - gain, They



nev - er stop to rest, un - til They reach the end of their quadrille. whis - per to the breeze and he Be - gins an - oth - er mel - o - dy.





2. When the bed-time shadows fall, I'm al - ways sure of this, .



Smil-ing and all a-light with love, And bend-ing o - ver me. . . . Just as I'm drift-ing off todreams, I feel my moth-er's kiss. . .





la la la la la la la, Tra la la la la la la la la la la, Hurrah, hurrah, l

CHAPTER III

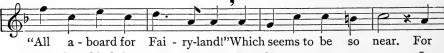
THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 #4 5 AND 6 7 6 - Continued







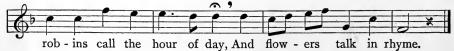
- T. When Mother takes the Fai ry book, And we curl up to hear, 'Tis
- 2. Where Lit-tle Peo-ple live in nuts And ride on but-ter-flies, And



won-ders kind-ly come to pass Be-fore our ver-y eyes;— It

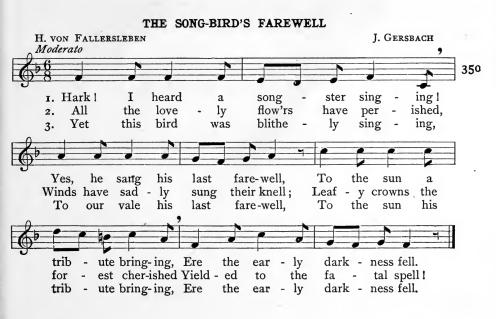


soon we reach the pleas - ant place Of "Once up - on a time," Where is the nic - est time of day, Tho' bed-time is so near, When



Moth-er takes the Fai - ry book, And we curl up to hear.







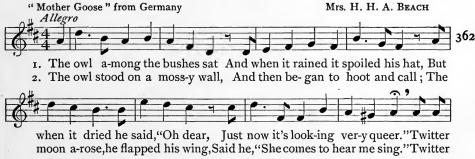


CHAPTER IV

THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 #4 5 AND 6 07 6 - Continued



THE OWL



hoo - oo! Twit-ter hoo - oo! We'll do as oth - er peo - ple do, Twit-ter



hoo - oo! Twit-ter hoo - oo! We'll do as oth-er peo-ple do,



GOODBYE TO THE FARM 1



- 1. The coach is at the door at last, The ea-ger chil-dren mounting
- 2. To house and gar den, field and lawn, The meadow gates we swung up-



fast, And kissing hands,in chorus sing, Goodbye, goodbye, to ev'ry-thing! on, To pump and stable, tree and swing, Goodbye, goodbye, to ev'ry-thing!



¹ From "A Child's Garden of Verses," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.



THE PASSING SOLDIERS



CHAPTER V

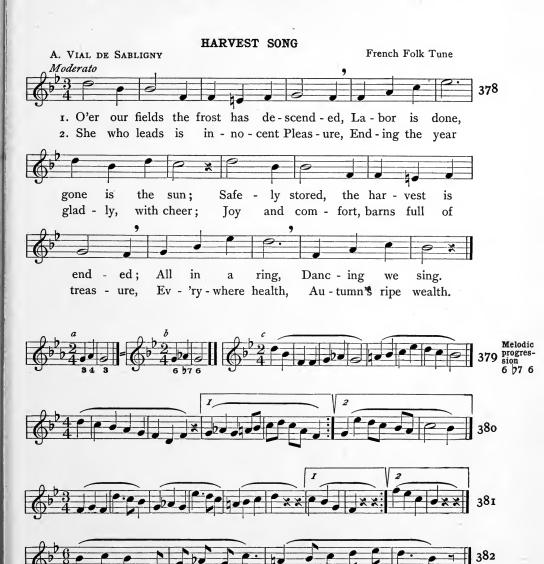
THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 \$4 5 AND 6 7 6 - Continued



sire to son, Till peace shall fold all lands in one, For

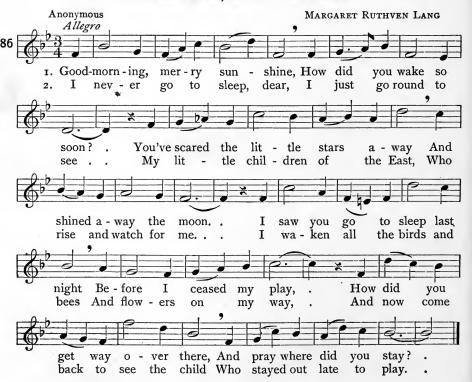
ev - er - more.







GOOD-MORNING, MERRY SUNSHINE



CHAPTER VI

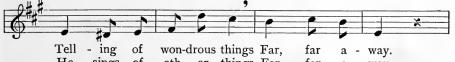
THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 #4 5 AND 6 57 6 - Continued







- 1. Soft blows the west ern wind, Hark to the song he sings,
- 2. Strong blows the east ern wind, Strange are the tales he brings,



He sings of oth - er things Far, far a - way.



Wide fields of rip - 'ning grain, Sun - shine on hill and plain, Ships pass - ing to and fro, Great white-winged birds that go



Parched lands that thirst for rain, Far, far a - way.

O'er seas which ebb and flow, Far, far a - way.



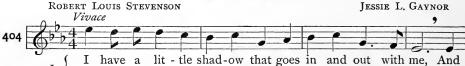


CHAPTER VII

THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 \$4 5 AND 6 57 6 - Continued







fun - ni - est thing a - bout him is the way he likes to grow, Not

Oft - en he shoots up tall - er like an ind - ia rub - ber ball, And

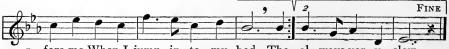
tound that my lit - tle shad - ow like a la - zy, sleep - y head Had



- what can be the use of him Is more than I can see. He is ver -y, ver -y like all proper children, Which is (Omit to 2nd ending.)
- 2. { oft en gets so lit-tle That there's none of him at all. And one morning very stayed at home behind me, And was (Omit to 2nd ending.)



- 1. like me From the heels up to the head; And I see him jump be -
- 2. ear ly, Long be-fore the sun was up, When I rose and found the



- r. fore me, When I jump in to my bed. The al-ways ver-y slow
- 2. dew-drops,On each golden but-ter-cup, I fast a-sleep in bed.

¹ From "A Child's Garden of Verses," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.



GOOD NIGHT



- I. To all good night! now fades the light, Our work is done till
- 2. The sun is sink ing slow from sight, A gold en ball of



morn-ing bright; Our books we all have laid a-way Un - til we meet an - glow - ing light; And now our les - sons all are o'er, And glad-ly home we

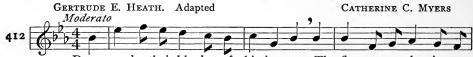


oth - er day, To all good-night! To all good-night! To all good-night! go once more, To all good-night! To all good-night!





UNDER THEIR BLANKET OF SNOW



- 1. Down un-der their blanket of shin-ing snow, The flowers were ly ing a -
- 2. The flow-ers were waked in their co-zy beds By sounds of the soft fall-ing



sleep; And ev - 'ry ice - bound brook be-low Lay locked in a drow-sy . . rain; They knew the hap-py sum-mons meant A call to the glo - rious





rob - ins a -way in the sun - ny South Talked of their far northern homes, And brooks now set free from their i-cy bonds, Mer - ri - ly bounded a - long, A -



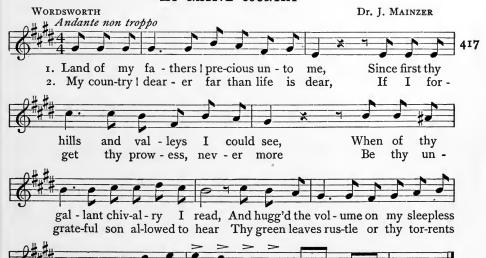
way o'er peb-bles and moss-y stones, Sing - ing a rip - pling song.

CHAPTER VIII

THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 #4 5 AND 6 77 6-Continued







sleep -

tor

less

rents

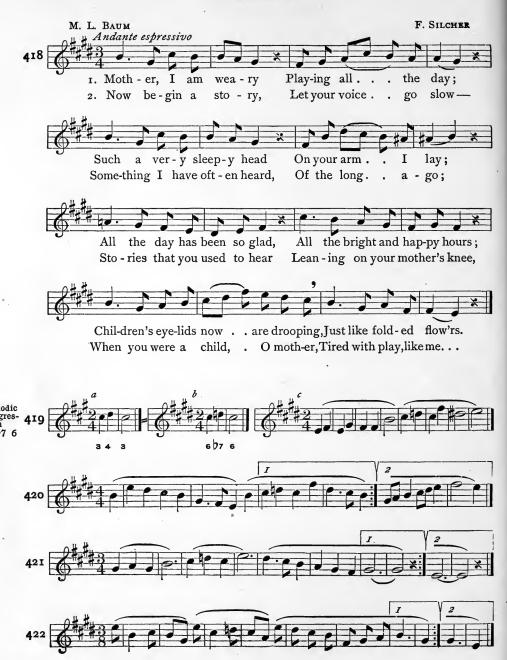
bed.

roar.

And hugg'd the vol-ume on my

Thy green leaves rustle or thy

bed,



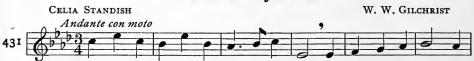


CHAPTER IX

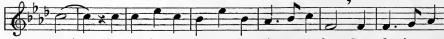
THE MELODIC PROGRESSIONS 5 #4 5 AND 6 b7 6 - Continued



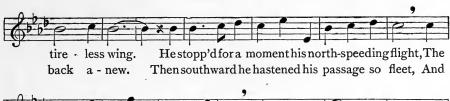




- 1. Homefrom the land of the sum-mer and sun, And backto the bloom of
- 2. Far from the cold, when the summer had fled, And back to the skies of



spring, A rob-in so mer-ry, when win-ter was done, Came fly - ing on blue, A-way with the daisies the robin had sped, Till spring should come





 $flowers to greet by the swift river side, And heard the soft voice of the ripples so {\bf came} to the silvery billows once more, Where waves of the ocean were whispering {\bf came} to the silvery billows once more, where waves of the ocean were whispering {\bf came} to the silvery billows once more, where waves of the ocean were whispering {\bf came} to the silvery billows once more, {\bf came} to the silvery billow$



bright, "We haste to the o - cean's tide; . . . Soon to the lands o'er the sweet, "Ofriend, we have met be-fore! . . Far have you been from the



bil - lows so wide A thought of the woods we'll bring." south-ern sea shore, But well we re - mem - ber you."..





ROUNDS1

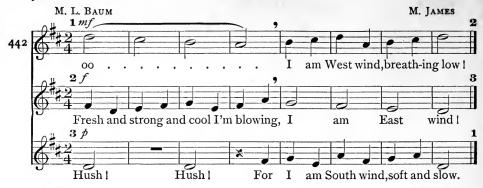




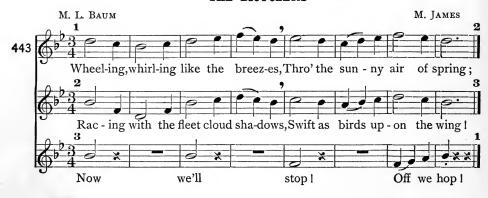


¹ Divide the chorus into sections. Each section should sing all the staves consecutively, the second section beginning at r when the first section has reached 2; the third section beginning at r when the second section has reached 2, each section returning from the end to the beginning and singing through the Round as many times as the teacher may direct.

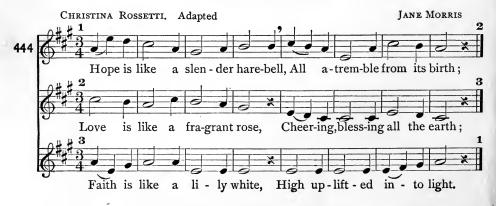




THE BICYCLERS

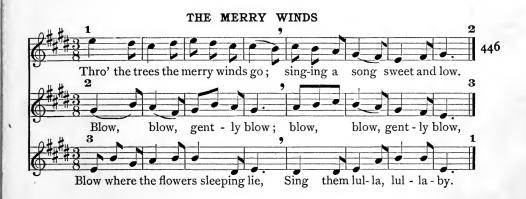


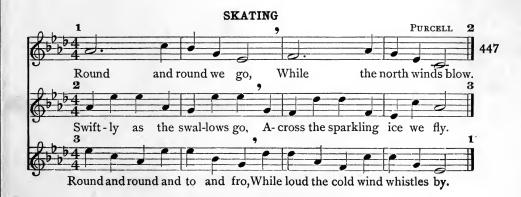
FLOWER THOUGHTS











PART IV

TWO-PART SONG

CHAPTER I





CHAPTER II

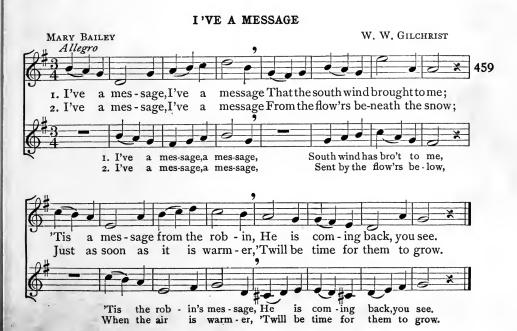












CHAPTER III











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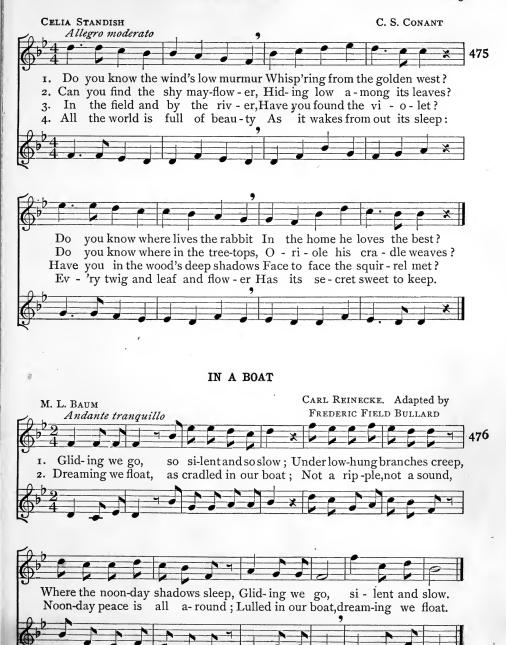
CHAPTER V











CHAPTER VI











CHAPTER VII



tle song of rest. by off to sleep.



on your nest, Sing to my wea - ry dar - ling A lit window creep, And with your soothing mu - sic Lull ba

CHAPTER VIII





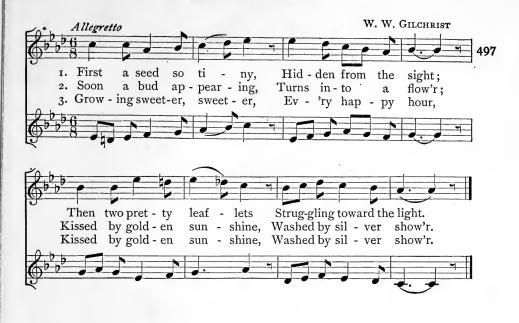
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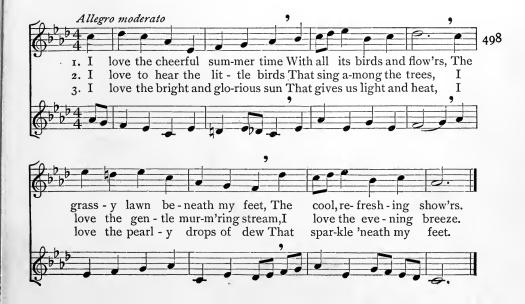








I LOVE THE CHEERFUL SUMMER TIME



PATRIOTIC SONGS



- 1. My coun-try! 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib er ty,
- 2. My na tive coun try, thee—Land of the no ble free—
- 3. Let mu sic swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees, .
- 4. Our fa ther's God! to Thee, Au thor of lib er ty,



Of thee I sing;
Thy name I love;
Sweet free-dom's song;
To Thee we sing;

Land where my fa - thers died! Land of the I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and Let mor-tal tongues a - wake; Let all that Long may our land be bright With free-dom's



Pil-grims' pride! From ev - 'ry moun-tain side, Let free - dom ring! tem - pled hills: My heart with rap - ture thrills, Like that a - bove. breathe par-take; Let rocks their si-lence break,—The sound pro - long. ho - ly light; Pro - tect us by Thy might, Great God, our King!

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER



- 1. Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's ear ly light, What so
- 2. On the shore, dim ly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the
- 3. Oh, thus be it ev-er when free-men shall stand Be -



proud - ly we hail'd at the twi-light's last gleam - ing, Whose broad foe's haught-y host in dread si - lence re - pos - es, What is tween their lov'd homes and the war's des - o - la - tion; Blest with



stripes and bright stars thro' the per - il - ous fight, O'er the ram-parts we that which the breeze o'er the tow - er - ing steep, As it fit - ful-ly vic - t'ry and peace, may the heav'n-res-cued land Praise the pow'r that hath



watched were so gal-lant-ly stream-ing? And the rock-ets' red blows, half con-ceals, half dis-clos-es? Now it catch-es the made and pre-serv'd us a na-tion! Then con-quer we



glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof thro'the night that our gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glo - ry re - flect - ed, now must, when our cause it is just, And this be our mot-to: "In



flag was still there. Oh, . . say, does that star-spangled ban - ner yet shines on the stream. 'Tis the star-span - gled ban-ner: oh, long may it God is our trust!" And the star-span - gled ban-ner in tri - umph doth



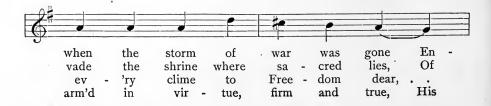
wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

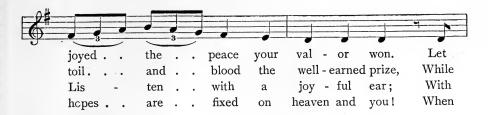














Ev - er mind - ful in - de - pend-ence boast, be our In heav'n we place of - f'ring peace, sin - cere and just, He gov - erns in power, e - qual skill, with stead - y dis - may, When gloom ob - scured Co was sink - ing inhope



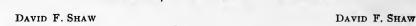
for the what cost, . Ev - er grate - ful prize, pre -And man - ly trust, That truth and jus - tice shall vail, fear - ful hour Of hor - rid war, or guides with The ease lum - bia's day, His stead - y mind, from chang - es free, Re -



Let its al - tar reach the skies. ev - 'ry scheme of bond-age fail. hap-pier times of hon-est peace. solved on death, or lib - er - ty.

Firm, u-nit-ed, let us be,







- 1. Oh, Co lum bia! the gem of the o cean, The
- 2. When war wing'd its wide des o la tion, And



home of the brave and the free, The shrine of each patriot's devotion, A threaten'd the land to de-form, The ark then of freedom's foundation, Co-



world of-fers hom - age to thee! Thy man-dates make heroes aslum - bia, rode safe thro' the storm: With the garlands of vic - t'ry a -



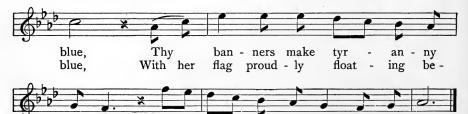
sem-ble, When Lib - er - ty's form stands in view; Thy round her, When so proud - ly she bore her brave crew, With her



ban-ners make tyranny tremble, When borne by the red, white, and blue! flag proudly floating be-fore her, The boast of the red, white, and blue!



When borne by the red, white, and blue, When borne by the red, white, and The boast of the red, white, and blue, The boast of the red, white, and



trem - ble, When borne by the red, white, and blue! fore her, The boast of the red, white, and blue!

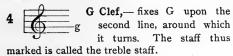
GLOSSARY

TERMS OF NOTATION

Staff,— five horizontal lines and four equal spaces.

Leger Lines, or Added Lines,
— light lines below and above the staff.

3 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, — Pitches,—the first seven letters of the alphabet by which tones are designated.



Bars,—vertical lines upon the staff.

A Bar is one vertical line.

A Double Bar is two vertical

lines and sometimes a thick vertical line.

A Measure, — the space between two bars, representing a group of strong and weak

7 Brace,—a vertical line which joins two or more staves.

beats.

8 Notes:—

a) O Whole-note,—an open note-head without stem.

b) Half-note,—an open note-head with stem.

Quarter-note, — a closed notehead with stem.

Eighth-note,—a closed notehead with stem and one hook.

9 Rests:—

b) Half-rest.

c) \approx Quarter-rest.

d) ~ Eighth-rest.

jo sa

The Tie,—a curved line joining two notes of the same pitch.

It indicates that the second note over or under the tie is not to be repeated, but sus-

tained, joined with the first.

The Dot,—placed after a note lengthens it one-half; thus the dot after a half-note takes the place of a quarter-note tied.

The dot after a quarter-note takes the place of an eighth-note tied.

12 The Phrase Mark,—a curved line indicating the rhythmical grouping of notes.

13 Breath Mark,—a comma placed above the staff to suggest a place for taking breath.



The Slur, — a curved line joining two or more notes of different pitch.

It indicates that the notes so joined are to be sung to one syllable.

The Hold or Pause,—a dot under or over a small curved

line. It means that the note or rest over or under which it is placed is to be held longer than usual.



Staccato Marks, direct that the tones be distinct, separated from

each other. The wedge-shaped marks are the most emphatic staccato signs; dots over or under the notes with a sweeping curve mark the slightest staccato. The latter effect is called non legato.

17

The Repeat, — dots immediately before or after a bar. It indicates that

music before or after the dots should be repeated,

Ist time\2d time

rst and 2d Endings — signs indicating that, in the repetition, the music marked 2d time must be substituted for that

under the sign 1st time.

19 Characters affecting Pitch: -

- a) # The Sharp,—raises the pitch represented by a staff-degree a half-step.
- b) b The Flat,—lowers the pitch represented by a staff-degree a half-step.
- c) \$\frac{1}{4}\$ The Natural, or Cancel,—removes the effect of a sharp or flat.
- 20 Interval, the difference in pitch between two tones.
- 21 Melodic Progression, any succession of tones in a melody.
- 22 Scale, a succession of tones within the octave, ascending or descending according to a fixed rule.
- 23 Scale Names,—One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight,—the names applied to the successive tones of the major scale. Two above, 2; Three above, 3; Four above, 4, etc.; Seven below, 7; Six below, 6; Five below, 5, etc.,—the names applied to the tones above and below the octave.
- 24 Intermediate Tones,— Sharp-one, Sharp-two, Sharp-four, Sharp-five, and Sharp-six,—the intermediate tones which may be introduced into the scale ascending. Flat-seven, Flat-six, Flat-five, Flat-three and Flat-two,—the intermediate tones which may be introduced into the scale descending.
- 25 Syllables,—commonly sung to the successive tones of the scale: 1, do; 2, re; 3, mi; 4, fa; 5, sol; 6, la; 7, ti (or si); 8, do. Intermediate

syllables ascending, — #1, di; #2, ri; #4, fi; #5, si (or sil); #6, li: descending, — b7, te (or se); b6, le; b5, se (or sel); b3, me; b2, ra.

26 Keys and their Signatures : -



Key of C, —no signature; 1 is on the first line below.



Key of G, — signature, one sharp; I is on the second line.



Key of D, — signature, two sharps; I is in the first space below.



Key of A, — signature, three sharps; i is in the second space.



Key of E, — signature, four sharps; I is on the first line.



Key of F,—signature, one flat; I is in the first space.



Key of B-flat,—signature, two flats; I is on the third line.



Key of E-flat,—signature, three flats; I is on the first line.



44

Key of A-flat,—signature, four flats; I is in the second space.

27 Measure-Signatures : -

two-quarter measure; i. e., two quarter notes or their equivalent fill the measure.

3 3 three-eighth measure, and three-quarter measure.

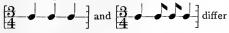
four-quarter measure.

six-eighth measure.

- 28 Beat, pulse; an equal division of the measure.
- 29 Rhythmic type,—time values equal to a beat. When the quarter note is the beat unit, the rhythmic types found in this reader are:



30 Rhythmic figure, — combination of rhythmic types: thus, _____ is a rhythmic figure equal to two beats, when the quarter-note is the beat-unit. Rhythm varies according to the rhythmic types included; thus



in rhythm while they coincide in measure.

- 31 Syncopation,—an interruption of the natural pulsation of the music, bringing the strong accent on a part of the measure usually not thus accented.
- 32 Folk Song,—a song whose words and music have originated among the people.

- 33 Folk Tune,—a melody which has originated among the people.
- 34 Opera, a drama or play set to music.
 - Grand Opera, a serious opera in which there is no spoken dialogue.
 - Opera Comique, an opera with spoken dialogue.
- 35 Round, a vocal composition, in which the singers begin at different times and follow each other through the composition, returning from the end to the beginning so that the melody continually passes round and round.
- 36 Two-part Song, music arranged for two voices.

TERMS AND SIGNS OF EXPRESSION¹

Adagio (a-da'jo), slow; literally, at leisure.

Allegretto (äl-lä-grät'tö), less quick than allegro; diminutive of allegro.

Allegro (äl-lå'grö), quick, lively; literally, cheerful.

Andante (än-dän'tä), slow, graceful; moving at a moderate pace; literally, walking.

Andantino (än-dän-tē'nō), the diminutive of andante and indicating here quicker tempo.

Animato (å-në-mä'to), animated.

Assai (äs-sä'e), very.

A tempo (ä těm'pō), return to first rate of speed.

Cantabile (kān-tā'bē-lā), in a singing style, or very legato.

Con brio (kōn brē'ā), with vigor, spirit, force. Con espressione (kōn ās-prās-sē-ō'nā), with expression.

Con grazia (kōn gra'tse-a), with grace.

Con moto (kon mo'to), with spirited movement.

Diminuendo (dē-mē-noo-ān'dō), gradually lessening the tone.

Espressivo (ās-prās-sē'vō), with expression. f, forte (fôr'tā), loud.

ff, fortissimo (fôr-tēs'sē-mō), very loud.

Giocoso (jō-kō'sō), humorous, playful.

Grazioso (grä-tse-ō'sō), graceful, elegant.

Larghetto (lär-gät'tō), rather slow; the diminutive of *largo*, which means slow, or, literally, large.

Legato (la-ga'to), even, continuous, flowing; literally, tied.

Leggiero (lad-je-a'ro), light.

Lento (lan'to), literally, slow.

Maestoso (mä-ës-tō'zō), with dignity, majesty.

Marcato (mär-kä'tō), distinct, emphasized;
literally, marked.

Marcia (mär'chia), march.

mf, mezzo forte (měď zō fôr tā), half loud.

Moderato (mŏd-ĕ-rä'tō), moderate.

Non troppo (non trop'po), not too much. pp, pianissimo (pē'a-nis'si-mō), very soft. p, piano (pē-a'nō), soft.

Presto (pres'to), fast, in rapid tempo; usually one beat to the measure; literally, quick.

one beat to the measure; literally, quick. Rallentando (räl-len-tän'do), becoming slow-

er; literally, abating. Abb. rall.

Ritardando (rē'tär-dän'dö), slower; literally, retarding. Abb. rit.

Sforzando (sfôr-tsän'dō) (>), with special emphasis:

Sostenuto (sos-ta-noo'to), sustained.

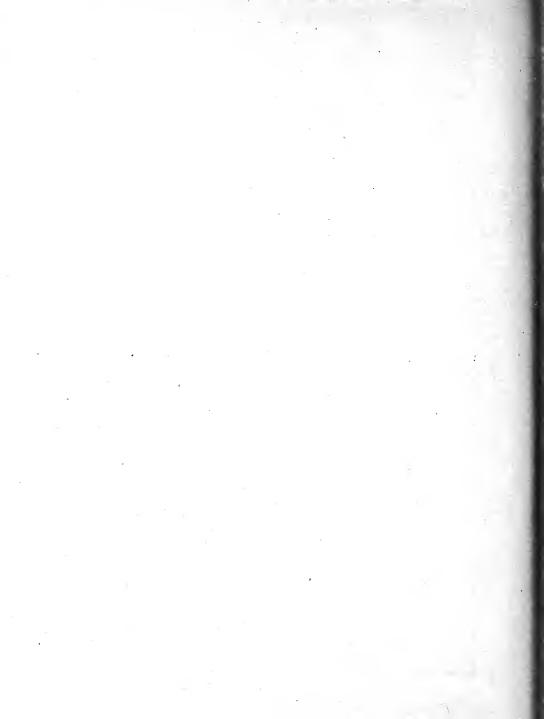
Tranquillo (trän-kwēl'lö), tranquil, quiet.

vivace (vė-vä'cha), gay; literally, lively.

¹ Webster's dictionary symbols of pronunciation used throughout.

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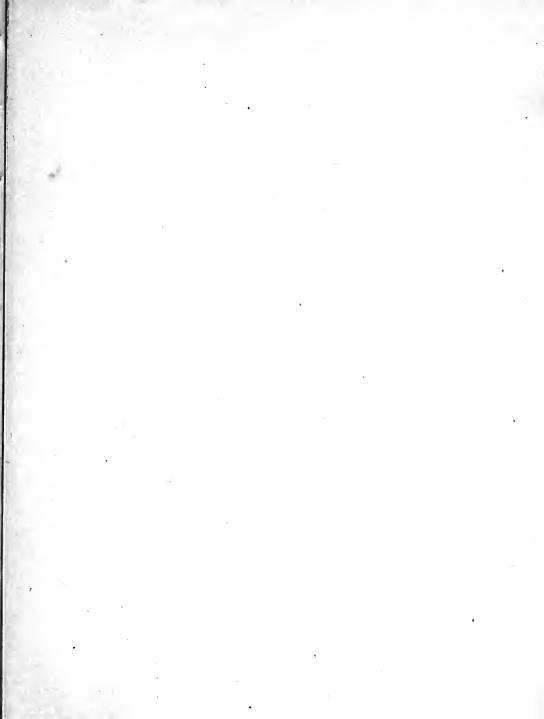
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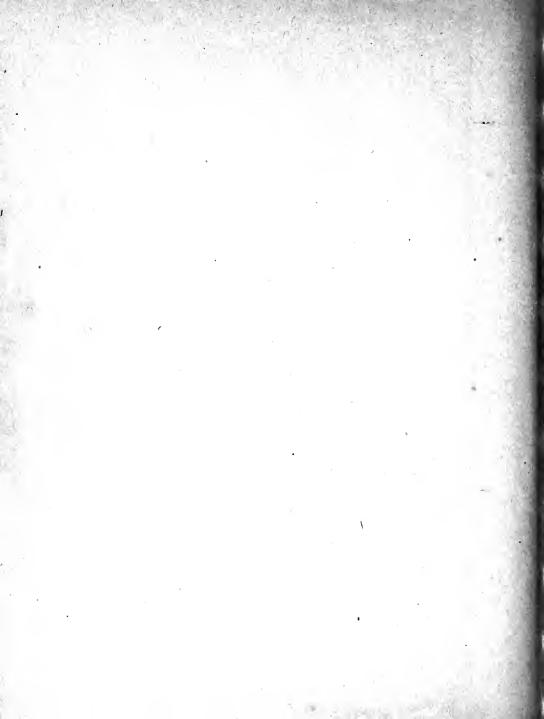
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